

"YOU CAN'T UNIONIZE MINGO COUNTY" *Judge Anderson*

Injunction Judge Rushes To Aid Of Gun Man Rule—Court Dislikes "Check Off" and Calls On Coal Owners To Break Contracts.

Indianapolis, Nov. 5.—Federal District Judge Anderson has excused his performance of 1919, when he enjoined miners' officials from conducting a strike that was authorized by a convention of miners.

This judge now issues an imperial edict enjoining "all persons who now or hereafter may be members" of the United Mine Workers from seeking "by any and all means" to unionize the Mingo county (W. Va.) coal field, where gunmen rule and serfdom is in flower. The suit, which serves as a screen for powerful interests, was

Judge Anderson also issued a sweeping edict against the "check off," a system agreed to by the union and coal owners.

The court has a unique system whereby he can break the Mingo county strike: This is his theory: The miners are financing the

movement and the union coal owners are making the collection of dues possible. If the "check off" is outlawed, presto! the miners will not pay dues voluntarily and the strike will collapse for lack of financial assistance!

This is the estimate an injunction judge places on men who have waged some of the most heroic battles for industrial justice in this country, and who, together with their wives and children, are now facing a winter, housed in tents, in the mountains of West Virginia.

Judge Anderson laid great stress on the first section of the Sherman anti-trust law:

The court ignores the controversy that has raged for years whether that section applies to labor unions. He also ignores the fact that in 1914 congress ended the controversy, as far as fair-minded men are concerned, by passing the *Clayton* amendment.

"Nor shall such organizations (of workers and farmers), or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws."

The "check off" injunction is an order to the coal owners to break their contract with employees. The miners show that the "check off" was recognized by the government's bituminous commission, appointed by the president of the United States.

by the president of the United States in 1919. This award was the basis for present agreements. Officers of the United Mine Workers present their compliments to Judge Anderson by this notice to affiliates in 16 states:

Any abrogation or setting aside of any part or section of this agreement, including the section providing for the checking off of union dues and assessments, can not be regarded as other than a violation of the agreement and should be treated accordingly by the district officers and local unions within your jurisdiction."

STAGGERING PROFITS
REVEALED IN SENATE

Washington, Nov. 5.—The staggering profits made by corporations during the past few years was revealed by senators in a discussion

It was shown that of 115,654 corporations making reports in 1919 under the income tax law, 10,489 made a profit of less than 5 per cent; 21,469 ranged between 5 and 10 per

cent: 22,654 between 10 and 15 per cent
cent: 17,388 between 15 and 20 per cent
cent: 11,387 between 20 and 25 per cent
cent: 7,743 between 25 and 30 per cent
cent: 9,650 between 30 and 40 per cent
cent: 4,807 between 40 and 50 per cent

These figures show that there were 9,629 corporations in 1919 that made

profit of not less than 50 per cent. and in 2,194 instances profits were 100 per cent and over.

These profits were announced after the ingenuity of skilled accountants was taxed to conceal profits after accepted a memorandum of terms jointly signed by themselves and the government. This agreement provided that on its expiration the secretary of labor would call the workers and all owners together for

If the profits of these 2,637 corporations were no higher than 10 per

Discussion in the senate showed that between January 1, 1916 and

May 12, 1921, all corporations made a clear profit of over \$18,000,000,000 after all taxes and charges were paid.

CAN'T WITHSTAND BOMBS.

SOCIETY OWES INJURED.
New York, Nov. 5.—Society can not pay its debt to an injured work-

The army officer declared that air plane bombs can be made within the next year which will sink any ship which can be built within the next 16 years, and that no ship, whether

One problem is settled: Any ship can be sunk with air plane bombs. This fact alters our coast defense

problem and probably will mean that an attacking enemy fleet will be met 200 miles at sea and be kept in a blanket fog of gas and peppered with high explosives.

ANNUL INJUNCTION.

Malhight, N. C., Nov. 5.—The state supreme court has annulled an injunction issued against the printing trades in this city. The unionists were ordered to de-

from picketing on the ground that intimidation was used in disrupting the order, the supreme court and the evidence presented by the employers was not sufficient to warrant an injunction.

the high court it is understood, however, that if criminal law was violated, equity courts have the power to act, rather than law enforcement officers, as provided by law.

TAXES RAISE RENTS. New York, Nov. 5.—Because of increased taxation it is stated that the average family in this city has

POTTERS WON'T ACCEPT LESS. Trenton, N. J., Nov. 5.—Organized potters have refused to accept wage reductions at the suggestion of

from \$10 to \$20 added to its annual rent bill.